THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

THE NEED OF THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Prom The Keening Post.

The movement of the Liberal Republicans, which threatens to organize and to take permanent form at the Cincinnati Convention on the first of May, seems to be gathering force rapidly. The manifesto of the New-York "beliers" has been quickly followed by a manifesto from the Liberal Republicans of Wisconsin; calls for Reform Conventions in Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and New-Jersey have been published, and words of apprehation have been pronounced by prominent Republicans in Massachusetts, Penneylyania, and in other States in which the Republican party is predominent, all looking toward the enforcement of the promises of reform which have remained unfulfilled for four years. The character of many of the men who have lately encouraged this independent movement seems to indicate that unless the Republican leaders promptly reject the timid advice of the effice-holders and the Senatorial Ring, and denounce the mercenary overtures of the monopolists who are besieging Congress to postpone reforms, the nomination of a second Republican candidate for President is as nearly certain as that Gen. Grant will be remominated at Philadelphia. The late elections in New-Hampshire, Connection, and Rhode Island give strength to this opinion, for, while the Democrats would have accepted victory in those States as a precursor of their national success, now they accept defeat as a command to be passive in the untonal canvass, allowing the Republicans to conduct the contrex. The responsibility for this condition of political affairs belongs to the Republicans in Congress. The Convention at Cincinnat, which at first characteristic prominent in the National Republican seems likely to be forced into an independent position by the inaction and mismana gement of the leaders of Congress.

# THE ESSENTIAL POINTS OF REFORM.

THE ESSENTIAL POINTS OF REFORM.

From The Boston Post.

The efforts to expel fear by loud whistling, being the Administration has been making in reference the Cincinnati movement, do not appear to have selded that confidence in its position which invariably ecompanies a stable consciousness of strength. Where here was an afficiation of indifference, and even of concempt, yesterday, there is an ill-concealed apprehension f serious danger to-day. Grant is not so sure of his case she was. It now locks more favorable than ever for a commation at Cheinmatt, upon a platform containing he five essential points of liberal reform—the Constitution, revenue return, general amnesty, civil service reorm and local self-government. On such a platform, with judiciously chosen candidates, there is a strong space of terminating the present deplorable and danger

VILIFICATION OF LEADERS OF THE CINCINNATI

MOVEMENT.

Prom The Indiameneous Necs.

It has been the boast of the Republican passy that it was a party of toleration, open to reason and ready to correct the abuses that naturally spring up in all parties. But never has the gag been so effectually applied as within the last year. Never have men been able to express an opinion differing from that of the party leaders with so much difficulty, and never have men been so abused and villified for doing what they consider their duty. Of course there are ascelerada among sider their duty. Of course there are ascelerada among sider their date. Of the Course there are ascelerad among are not of that class. They are men of respectability and talent who are in carnest in differing from the Republican plaiform as expressed by such leaders as Morten, Cankling, Cameron, and Ferney, and who are desirous of making a change for the better.

NOT SUBORDINATE BUT CONTROLLING.

PEACE, AMNESTY, AND EQUALITY.

ever much they may sympathize with the objects its movers have in view, and to the most or all of which they can give their concurrence. In the Reunion and Reform Convention the Democracy can take part, for they are invited to do so not only, but the reforms that the organization propose have their cordial approval. WAIT TILL AFTER THE PHILADELPHIA CON-

WAIT TILL AFTER THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

From The Cincinnati Engainer.

Our own opinion is, that no nominations should be made until after the office-holders' Convention has done its appointed work in the renomination of Gen. Grant. Until then, a few over-sanguine persons will be inclined to hope that some less objectionable candidate may be presented by the Philadelphia Convention; and these will, therefore, certainly stand aloof from the Cincipnati movement, if the earlier Convention shall prematurely present a candidate, and may be compelled by that most tyrannical of superstitions, party featly, to repudiate it altogether. There would be a loss of strength here which the promoters of the Convention can not afford. Their true course is to draw out as large a support as possible at the start. Let them marshal their forces, declare emphatically their purpose to reform the administration of the Government, provide for a thorough and efficient organization of all the opponents of the White-House ring, and adjourn, or call a new Convention of those disposed to share the work with them, to neet when the proper time for nominations arrives.

PASSIVITY THE SAPEST COURSE.

PASSIVITY THE SAFEST COURSE.

PASSIVITY THE SAFEST COURSE.

From The Louiseille Contents Journal.

We are convinced that the policy of silent, masterly inactivity, adopted by the Democratic Committee, is the one safe course to be parsued until we know the result of the Cincinnati Convention. If the Cincinnati Convention is a success-if it nominates a good ticket—if the great guns who will be there stick—if the four great independent journals of the Republican party support it—why, in that event Grant and his party are doomed; the union of all the elements of opposition will be sufficient; and it would be the wildest folly in the Democratic party to interpose a third ticket, a folly which no same Democratic organization would think of Trumbull, or Davis, or Gratz Brown. The general out-look is cheerful, and we hope it will develop in a success at Cincinnati, for that is the surest and speedlest outlet we have. The defeat of Grant is essential not only to good government, to reforms, but to peace and liberty, Give Grant four years more of arbitrary power, and there's no knowing what he won't be able to do.

TOO PAR TO DRAW BACK.

The mass Convention which has been called by the Liberai members of the Republican party, to assemble in Cincinnation the first day of May, is the "absorbing topic" of discussion and interest in political circles at this time. The Democrats have gone too far, perhaps, already to draw back, now matter how thorny the path before them; while the Republicans who have inaugurated the movement may be said to have burned their ships behind them, and closed up all avennes of fight. They are all now in the same ship together, and must make their cause a common one. It is too late for them to retrace their steps. They have stepped in so far that going back were worse than going forward. How can Mr. Greeley go back, or Mr. Schurz, or Mr. Tanmbul, or any honorable man, who has declared his inalterable purpose to oppose the reflection of Grant! The thing cannot be done. The success of the movement at Cincinnati is their only hope. It is the ark of their political safety.

### HINTS FROM ADMINISTRATION ORACLES. THE REFORM MOVEMENT "TRAITOROUS"

THE REFORM MOVEMENT "TRAITOROUS"

From The Utea Heraid.

Be as charitable as we may, we can not suppose that such men as Greeley, Schurz, and Trombull are altogether void of common sense. They know what they are trying to do. They know they are working in the interest of the Democratic party, and they know better than anybody else what their reward is and is expected to be, for this traitorous service. It must be something akin to the 30 pieces of silver, for they are not foolish enough to work on a mere Democratic promise. They must have received a handsome retainer for such dishonorable work, and have a very realizing sense of what that corruption is about which they have so much to say. It is not the first time that the cry of "stop thief!" has been raised by the biggest rascals in the crowd, in order to divert attention and suspicion from themselves. No honest Republican ever yet accepted the sympathy of the Democracy, or labored for Democratic success.

MORE OPPOSITION TO LINCOLN THAN TO GRANT.

From The Hartford Coveran.

We believe that the present Administration has been as successful in its appointments as that of Mr. Lincoln was. Having the advantage of peaceful times, it has been more successful in collecting the revenue. There was a powerful body of men opposed to Mr. Lincoln's renomination, and they called a Cleveland Convention as others have called a Cincinnati Convention. We fully believe that more people in the mass of the party were opposed to Mr. Lincoln's renomination (han are out

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

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THON.

The movement of the Liberal Republicans, which threatens to organize and to take permanent form at the Cincinnati Convention on the first of May, seems

reconstruction, determined at an instance to personal grand revolution the country underwent.

THE ENEMIES OF THE PARTY DISTRACTED.

From The Elizabeth Herald.

While assurances of unanimity and fixedness of purpose on the part of the great Republican party are pouring in from the whole length and breadth of the condinent, how is it with our enemics? Still distracted in their own councils, and wavering between the choice of two radically different policies for themselves, they are directing their whole present effort to bringing about the breach in the Republican party, now happily less threatening with each succeeding day. One wing of the Democracy has openly announced that it would support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention; the other will not cloak its still partisan determination, though both agreed in keeping silence while the Republican chieftains were assauling each other in Congress, and both wings are still actively engaged in disseminating the "Liberal" Republican tracts, and in making local combinations to run rival Republican tickets. While the Republicans are marching on in a compact body, the Democracy can determine on no better mode of operations than to hover on their flanks and entice deserters.

Democracy can determine on no better mode of operations than to hover on their flanks and entice deserters.

From The Lourence (Kan, Rep.) Journal.

It is useless to rail at these men or to suppose that they can be put down by ridicule. Taey speak for thousands and tens of thousands all over the country. Parties in this country are voluntary organizations. They are continually coming and going. The Republican party itself is but a composite structure built up of old Whigs and Democrats. The men who founded it broke away from old associations in doing so. If any of them choose now to form new organizations, it is their undoubted right to do so. The Republican party is composed largely of men who do their own thinking. Party trammels sit lightly upon them. They cannot be "whipped in" and dragooned by the ordinary bluster and swagger of politicians. If they think that they can beat subserve the good of the country by going into a new organization, they will do it. It has not yet developed what the line of action of the Liberal Republicans at Cinciunali will be. It is not by any means certain that they that seems probable. But at all events the movement now promises to be one of no small magnitude, and destined to exert no small influence on the country close the country country of the country

ONLY A QUARREL OF THE FENTON AND CONKLING FACTIONS.
From The Checkanal Heroid.

It seems the Cincinnati movement is not, after all, to be a "great reform movement," a "spon tameous uprising of the honest masses against corrupt rulers," but a means by which one faction can revenge itself upon another. The quarrels of the New York spolsmen are to be carried into national politics. Fenton and his followers are to punish the Conking faction by wrecking the National Republican party. In the distribution of local spoils Messra Fenton and Greeley considered themselves denied their full share of the plunder, and they will seek their revenge at Cincinnati. What sort of honest "Reform" movement will that be which is inspired by the spite of defeated cliques, and in which the leaders of those cliques will shirk no responsibility in compassing their purpose I Are the "Liberal Republicans" of the West prepared to be made the instruments with which one New-York faction revenges itself on another New-York faction I will they submit to be used as cats-paws for the scheming and trading politicians of New-York faction I will they submit to the used as cats-paws for the scheming and trading politicians of New-York faction I will they submit to decrease the fire by "Liberal Republican" help, and then to divide among themselves the liberal chert of the fire by "Liberal Republican" help, and then to divide among themselves the some serious contents and because of the serious from the fire by "Liberal Republican" help, and then to divide among themselves the serious contents and because the political chest-

MOVEMENT.

From The Fredonia Censor.

At the same time we do not blame those who projer another nomination to that of Grant. Some of them henestly believe in the one term principle, and with that view cannot favor his renomination. Others believe he might have corrected the abuses in the New-York Custom-house, which were partially exposed by the investigating committee one year ago, without waiting till the demands of the press were as overwhelming that it could not be longer deferred, and that the indorsement of the character and ability of Thomas Murphy after his compulsory resignation, was entirely uncalled for, and unworthy of the President. There are those who oppose the factional appointments in this State, in which the wishes of only one of our sentors appears to be consulted, and equally partial appeintments in some of the other states. The time to make their opposition is before the nomination is made, and in this they are entirely right, and none the less true Republicans. But when the nominations are made by the regularly organized party convention, this opposition should cease. We trust it will, and that whoever is nominated will be tri-

## AN OPTICAL ILLUSION.

LESS OTHERWISE.

A large number of circulars have been left at the houses of our citizens, and scattered through the rural districts of this and other States, by been deluded by them, with a request that if the agent is an impostor he shall be exposed. A Tribune reporter went yesterday to No. 310 Grand-st, to make inquiries. There are two stores in the building No. 310 Grand-st., one of them being occuannoyed lately by persons calling in and questioning him about Dr. W. Wallace. He said that such calls had said they wished to see Dr. Wallace immediately, and they were indignant on being told that no such man

agent at \$5 per pair can be bought at wholesale for about \$41.50 per dozen.

The other store is occupied by a tobacconist named Huriz, who says he has lived there 23 years, and has never seen Dr. Wallace. He said that many inquiries had been made at his store for Dr. Wallace. Prof. Frank, an optician, of No. 288 Grand-st., said that many persons had entered his store under the impression that he was Dr. Wallace, and denounced the fraudulent circulars. Several years ago there was a Dr. Wallace in this city, who, at the time of his death, was well-known as an oculist, and so, with a dead man's fame and the name of the pebbles sold by J. Morris & Co., as stock in trade, "Dr. W. Wallace" is apparently doing a large business.

## AN AMBITIOUS VILLAGE.

A PLAN TO CONVERT YONKERS INTO A ME-TROPOLIS.

Four years ago, when the powerful New-York Ring ruled the metropolis and made fortunes in a day, a few asplicing men who had learned their wisdom at the feet of Tweed and his associates, contrived a plan to make another metropolis out of Yonkers, and to give it the form of government which had been given to New-York. A bill was framed for this purpose and submitted to the Legislature, but was scouted as something too absurd for serious consideration. Instead of being daunted, however, by defeat, the ambitious villagers made a second attempt two years later. There were numerous property-owners in the township who were not of the same mind as their aspiring fellow-citizens, and after defeating the bill a second time they forced the pro-moters of the enterprise into a compact with them to refrain from a renewal of the plot to make Yonkers a

metropolis.

As far as is known, the compact was kept by those who made it, but others were inspired with the same ambitious ideas which led to the first two attempts, and at made it, but others were inspired with the same ambitious ideas which led to the first two attempts, and at this session of the Legislature the old bill has been again introduced, and is now under consideration. It is something novel in legislation, and a large number of people in the township hold that it is a farce as it is, and that it will be an outrage if it be passed. The bill proposes to make of Yonkers, Riverdale, Spuyten Duyyil, and Mosholu a city to be governed by commissioners, divided into departments, as in this city. The last clause of the bill provides that, if passed, the act shall take mediate effect, and that at the next Fall election the voters of the new city shall decide by ballot the question of annexation to New York. The motive of this bill, however, is seen in clauses providing for the building of new docks, the laying out of new streets, and the making of other improvements in Yonkers proper, the funds for which are to be procured by taxing the property of the whole of the new city. Owners of property which would bear a part of the expense, and derive no benefit from the improvements, naturally became indignant, and determined to make a third and final stand against the measure. Their first action was a thorough canvass of the district outside of the willage of Yonkers. The result was that out of the 350 voters in the district, nearly all of whom are owners of property, 335 signed a remonstrance against the passage of the bill. It is said that nearly all of the property in the township outside of Yonkers is farm land, and could not bear the excessive taxation; and further, one of the principal property-owners says that the people are determined that they will not suffer heavy pecuniary loss to allow a "few Yonkers men to form a ring and rup a networphy of their own making for their own benefit." There are only 25,000 people in the proposed city, and the majority "don't want to be metropolitans."

important movements of the Chinese Administration are a practical reply to those who sneer at Burlingame's mission, and who affect to belittle the civilizing tendencies of the Chineserulers. This measure may be taken as the first Government sanction of foreign travel on a large scale. It is, to be sure, under Government sanction, but will have the effect of popularizing travel, and, by so doing, break down that reluctance to go abroad manifest among the better class of Chinese, and which has resulted from an indisposition to contravene Government wishes.

THE RAILROADS OF THE WEST.

TRADES. GREELET, Colorado, March 12. — Recent changes and movements in railroad matters—here in the heart of the American Continent—seem to be leading to results of such importance as to require especial notice.
Three important railway lines are to be considered—the Kansas Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Denver and Rio Grande. The Kansas Pacific runs from Kansas City to Denver, and, by its connection with the Denver Pa-cific, to Cheyenne. The Union Pacific runs from Omaha to San Francisco, through Cheyenne. It does not touch Colorado, except at Julesburg, in the eastern part of our county, 180 miles distant, where it leaves the Platte Valley and traverses an elevated mountain country, wholly uninhabited, to Ogden, 700 miles. There it unites with the Central Pacific—the California branch. Consequently, the Union Pacific can have none of the trade of Colorado, or of New-Mexico, except by using a part of a rival line. The yield of gold and sliver from the Colorado mines has, for several years, averaged about \$5,000,000 per annum. It results that a large capital is invested in general business, and in cattle, so that the trade with the East is of great importance, particularly to a road having as long a line, as the University of a road having so long a line as the Union Pacific. Hitherto this road has been obliged to pay excessive rates to the offset, it has refused to combine as to rates with the Kausas Pacific on California limite. Both of these great roads have from the first, been embarrassed by each other. The Kansas Pacific has recently bought out the Denver Pacific, and I presume it demands that the Union Pacific shall combine as to rates, since such was a condition in the charter with fregard to all branches. While the Denver Pacific intervened the Kansas Pacific was not a branch. Now it would seem to have the advantage. It may be remembered that the terminus of the Kansas Pacific was at Sheridan for nearly a year. During this

time efforts were made to have Congress vote a land grant directly to the Pacific, but this failing, it was turned north-west, and completed to Denver. Still, it is a great ambition with this road to have an independent line to California, or, at least, one connecting with the Central Pacific at Ogden, and preliminary lines have been run and much has been said. The line from Denver direct would lead through Middle Park; or from Sheri-dan or Kit Carson, through Arkansas Cañon, either into San Luis or South Park, but a great difficulty lies in the great elevation of these parks, which are from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea level, and trouble from snow in Winter would be almost certain. Attempts, however, are to be made to reach the mining towns of Colorado, and a branch from the Denver Facilic is nearly completed to Boulder, at the foot of the mountains, and within about 18 miles of Carthoo, the richest silver mine yet discovered. In addition, measures are on foot for building a road from Denver directly to Georgetown, 60 miles, where many silver mines of great richness are con-stantly worked. Hitherto there has been great traffic in carrying raw ores and metmatte over the Kansas Pacific, shipped either to Newark, N. J., or to Swansea, Wales;

Denver every day for the mining towns and cities, and also hundreds of freighters' wagens, passing generally by the Union Pacific. Why this road should invest in such a short line one cannot well see, unless it was for sas Pacific from getting the start. Could the Denver Pacific have been bought then it would have had con-nection with its main trunk, but negotiations fell through, and the Kansas Pacific came in possession. The reason why this was permitted was because, as stated,

capable of being thickly settled. Indeed, it has tearly more thrifty towns and agricultural settlements than can be found along the 705 miles from Julesburg to Ogden. The best settled part of Colorado is entirely destitute of a reilread, that is, the main villages of the streams which converge at our town, but which, within 10 or 15 mites of the mountains, fan out into smaller valleys, which, in some places, collectively, are 20 miles across. It is to be stated, also, that it is in the heart of this section the coal-fields lie, furnishing inexhaustible quantities. Purther east they are not found.

I am informed now, upon what we all consider the best authority, that the Union Pacific will proceed forthwith to connect itself with the Colorado Central by building a narrow gauge read from Julesburg up the Platte, to our fown, where it crosses the Denver Pacific, thence talking a south-westerly direction to within a few miles of the mountains, where it passes directly across the rich farming region and the coal-fields, to Golden City, and by consequence to Denver, giving us a second line. I might have stated before, but it is just as well to do it here, that a large force of men has been at work all winter in grading the road-bed for an extendion of the Colorado City up Chear Creek Cañon to the mining cities of Black Hawk, Central, and Nevada, all lying together and having, combined, about 10,000 inhabitants. It is expected to be in gaining order by next Summer. It will be seen that when this whole line shall be completed, the Union Pacific will possess a road of its own into the heart of Colorado.

Another sefence, fully as important, is now to be considered, though there are suspicious that cach is a part of one statement of the Colorado.

the Union Paccine will possess a road of its own into the heart of Colorado.

Another scheme, fully as important, is new to be considered, though there are suspicious that each is a part of one stupendous whole. Everybody has heard of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, the first regular marrow-gauge road in this country. The track is three feet wide; the cost was about \$12,000 per mile, including equipments. It was completed to Colorado Springs, 72 miles, last Fall, and it has patd handsomely from the time the care began to run. The grading now has been finished to Puebla, on the Arkansas, 45 miles further; the ironis on the way, and this part will be completed at an early day. The termination of the Denver and Rio Grande is confessedly the City of Old Mexico, distant more than 2,000 miles, and from what I have seen and what I know of the officers I think it will be built. Gen. Palmer, the President of the Road, has now gone to the City of Mexico to prepare the way. More or less trabile is expected in crossing the Green Horn Range of Mountains, south of the Arkansas Valley, but when this shall be overcome there will be no engineering difficulties. The first point will be Santa Fe, and next, El Paso, toward which the Southern Pacific is rapidly making its way. El Paso lies near the lines of New-Mexico, Texas, Old Mexico, and Arizona, and not much more than 600 miles from the Gulf of California. Having come down the Valley of the Rio Grande and to El Paso, the Southern Pacific will be crossed, when the rich states of North-Eastern Mexico will be reached. The country is about equally divided between mountains and plains. Streams are hamerous, and on every stream is a town. In the valleys, cranges, lemons, figs, and all tropical fruits, of excellent quality, grow in abundance; while on the mountain slopes and plateaus, wheat, corn, barley, oats, appies, peaches, grapes, pears, and all northern products thrive. This is also a stock country, and it is generally understood that many of the stock usen and the owners o

could not bear the excessive taxation; and further, one of the principal property-owners says that the people are determined that they will not suffer heavy pecuniary loss to allow a "few Yonkers men to form a ring and rule a metapolis of their own making for their own benefit." There are only 26,000 people in the proposed city, and the majority "don't want to be metropolitans."

LIBERAL PROGRESS IN CHINA.

The Chinese Government has appropriated \$1,000,000 for sending, annually, thirty of the leading alumni of the Government thas appropriated \$1,000,000 for sending, annually, thirty of the leading alumni of the Government Colleges to the United States to complete their education in American colleges. The first deputation of thirty young men will arrive in San Francisco in July or August, in charge of Chan Lai Sun, which selected in this country and is familiar with its manners, language and customs. The young gentlemen will be distributed for the usual four years' course in the leading colleges, and will be followed next year by thirty more, in charge of Yang Wing. This gentleman, with Chan Lai Sun, Wang Sing, and Lee Can, now a resident of San Francisco, were classmates in a Government sechool, and graduated with high honors. Yang Wing then came to America and attended Yale College, where he graduated with great credit. He then returned home, and was sent by his Government to England to purchase machinery for the Government arms founderies; and is now deputized to superintend the education of third that he Northern terminate and from antended will be purchased to superintend the education of third that its in the Valley of the North Platte, When the graduated with great credit. He then tended home, and was sent by his Government to England to purchase machinery for the Government arms founderies; and is now deputized to superintend the education of third that he Northern terminate and from antended will be superintend the education of third the country does not terminate at Denver, Properly it is nearly 200 m

## AGRICULTURAL.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB. Tuesday, April 9.—The weather man's prediction proved true. It did rain, and there was only one woman in the front row. But Chairman Ely was on hand promptly, also Secretary Chambers, also several of the savans, and the tide of talk flowed briskly for just two hours by the electric clock that hangs over the rostrum.

hangs over the rostrum.

FOWLS FOR VILLAGE AND FARM.

George T. Pratt, Homer, N. Y.: I have 17 hens. Between the middle of December last and March 15 I sold 48 dozen eggs. Many more were laid, some of which were frozen, others used in the family, of which no account was kept. My hens are a mixture of Poland, Black Spanish, and Brahma. I consider Polands the best layers, but the eggs and chickens are small for the table. The Brahma cross makes them better size, and the Black Spanish makes them more hardy and active. My hen-house is on the south side, and opens into the barn, where the hens have the range of a warm underground stable. The feed has been corn and oats, with the scraps from the table. They have also eaten half a bushel or more of old air-slaked lime, and what gravel they wanted, once a week or oftener. I have chopped up old bones; for these they were very ravenous, flying at me as seen as I came in sight with them, and trying to pull them out of my hands. The best way I have found to cut and break them is with a hand-ax on the end of a block of hard wood. I believe most people bura the bones for their hens, but that spoils them for my heas. Something is burned out, so they don't care much for the shell that is left. If any one can beat this "lay" of the hens, let them report.

J. Flomerfelt, Peapack, N. J.: My hens began to

them report.

J. Flomerfelt, Peapack, N. J.: My hens began to batch about the middle of January. Having some coops is inches square, I placed them in the ground in quite a steep bank facing to the south, and put a hen in each coop, with an egg or two to accustom them-to the change from the nest in which they had laid. After about one day they will remain quiet upon the nest, and the eggs (one dozen) can be put in, and thus I have succeeded in harding eleventwelfths of all the eggs set. The first was set. Jan. 22, and we have to-day. Aprl. 23, 20 chickens running at large, their mothers being confined in coops similar to those in the bank. We have not lost a chicken. The coops in which they hatch have slats across the front. One of them is movable. The hen is taken ont once each day to feed, and, thus managed, the eggs will hatch in the very coldest weather. When the chickens were about one week old, they were found to be full of vermin upon the head and under the throat; these we removed immediately by rubbing the parts affected with kerosene; this kills the krist slaso, and does not injure the chicken in the least. The oldest chickens now are about like qualis in size, and very healthy. We find poultry-keeping an agreeable and profitable employment in connection with farming.

Mr. Ely—These statements are not only interesting and valuable as affording further proof of what may be done with poultry, but they are also models for conciseness. I wish every person who addresses the Club (and we can't have too many of these records of experience) would say what he or she has to say in as condensed and straightforward a way as possible; and then let them further initats Messrs. Pratt and Flomerfelt, and write on one slide of the paper only. A sheet with writing on both sides provokes prefanity in the printing effice; and, beside that, I notice that the gentlemen of the press (who are generally models of patience, but who always from the part of the country.

A city correspondent asked the broad question, which have b

Brahmas. Mr. Ely-I took great pains to have all breeds, and "strictly apart." This was trouble are said to live, "strictly apart." This was trouble-some, and did 'nt pay, so I let down the bars, and since this amalgamation have had good success. But I follow brother Bruen's practice, and give care and good feed, and oyster shells and dust, and so forth. Dr. Smith—Dr. Trimble has accomplished notable results with poultry on a city lot. Let us hear from him.

Dr. Trimble—I keep poultry for but one object—
mmistakably fresh eggs all the year round—and in
this I have had satisaterry success. With some
breeds the setting propensity is a great annoyance,
and I have been trying many breeds, so as to find
the least of this propensity. The black Spanish,
the Hamburgs, and some of the French varieties
answer well, but for the last two years I have had
several well-bred white Leahorns, and so far I profor them to all others. I keep a pretty exact account with my hens, and I find they average about
a bushel of grain each a year, and give me near 130
eggs in return. Corn and wheat are the chief food;
sometimes buckwheat, cracked corn, or barley are
given by way of variety. The grain is alwhys sound
and sweet. I do not approve of giving hens damaged grain because they will eat it. I never feed
them; they feed themselves from feed-boxe always
plentifully supplied. I have now 30 hens, and during
January, February, and March they supplied us
about 75 dozens of eggs. Of course they are comfortably housed, and the floors of the stables
are covered about a foot deep with earth—here
they can dust themselves in all weathers. I once
jook home from this Club a contrivance for watering poultry. It is perfect and saves much trouble.
A constant supply of broken oyster shells is
another requisite of a well-managed poultry-yard.
As to the setting instinct, I certainly should not
keep hens at all if we had none but the old kinds. I
have tried many ways of breaking up this propensity.
I have placed snow balls in their nests; they would
patiently melt them away, and be thankful for a
fresh supply. Lately, I put then in old fruit-terates
—slats all round—and by placing the crate so as to
stand at an angle of 45 degrees, they cannot set.
Biddy is really out-generaled, and shows temper.

William Erwin, Bourbon, Ind., asked about oil
meal, and will it increase the milk of owes with
lamb.

Mr. Curtis—This feed is suitable for any kind of
stock in any condition if fed sparingly. It keeps the

worn lands is one of immense imperiance to many farmers in the old States, and our correspondents who have had experience would confer a special favor by sending accounts of their practice.

who have had experience would corfer a special favor by sending accounts of their practice.

A. J. Hinds, Patchogue—When I speak of chean lands I mean, of course, relatively; for instance, \$100 will buy \$0 acres out West. Twenty-five years experience in the West satisfies me that \$550 a year is more than an average to clear from this land when well improved. One hundred dollars will buy five acres here; this into cranberries, strawberries, and some kinds of garden truck will clear from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year, and if a man is fortunate enough to get hold of a spring brook, from \$2,000 to \$5,000 can be cleared yearly from one acre, or even one-quarter of an acre of water. There are individual cases in this neighborhood which would satisfy any man interested enough to come here of these facts. The natural advantages on Long Island for trout propagation are these: The fact that most large lish-farms are now located in the interior where feed costs five or six times as much as it does here, precludes all danger for some time to come of injurious competition. Secondly, our streams are short and fed by springs, and never fail in dry weather. Thirdly, the surface being nearly level, and loose, secures us against any danger from freshets. I will simply say, that this island is quite thickly settled near the waters and railroads. Some four or five miles from the larger railroads, heavy loam soil can be bought for from \$10 to \$15 per acre, according to growth of timber.

A PORE AT PORK.

A letter from S. B. Clark, Oswego, N. Y., in which he asked correspondents of the Club to give cures for kidney worms, brought up the old question regarding the wholesomeness or otherwise of the flesh

Dr. Crowell—A man who can get even poor beef to

Dr. Crowell—A man who can get even poor beet to chew had better eschew the flesh of swine.

Mr. Wells—I would use the pig for lard, or convert him into oil for lubricating purposes, but would n't eat him unless starve! to it.

Mr. Bruen—I have been a partaker of pork from my youth up. Even in this my 77th year, I want nothing better than a slice of a pig that has been fattened on corn.

fattened on corn.

Mr. Ely—You all see, gentlemen, that Mr. Bruen is not only the oldest but the straightest man here.
This is an unfavorable comment on the anti-pork

Arthmed on corn.

Mr. Ely—You all see, gentlemen, that Mr. Bruen is not only the oldest but the straightest man bere. This is an unfavorable comment on the anti-pork theory.

Dr. Crowell—Not at all. Mr. Bruen started with the constitution of a horse. He married flae best wife in the world, has always had all the comforts of a home, a cheerfal life, and everything that keeps a man happy, and consequently, healthy. He has retained his vigor despite the fact that he eats pork. No knowing what he might have been had he accustomed himself to a more rational disc.

KANSAS, MARYLAND AND MISSOURI.

Jas. Brown, Centre, Ala., asked several questions concerning soil climate, railway facilities, red men. Acc., of the Neosho Valley. Henry Stewart replied that this valley is located in Southern Kansas, and consequently the climate is milder than in other parts of the State. The soil, timber, and water is all that can be desired for agricultural purposes, except stock raising, for which it is considered too warm. The Osage Indians are a peaceable race, and having been removed to their reservation have no interference with settlers. The Neosho River Railroad, is completed 187 miles south of the Kansas line, and is expected this year to reach Texas. There are three railroads in Neosho County. This county had, in 1871, over 10,000 inhabitants. The Neosho River is not navigable; it has several dams across it, which furnish water power. Lands are getting scare there, and Spring is the best time to visit the ceuntry.

John Brown, Buffalo, Kansas: A man who contemplates practicing husbandry here, or elsewhere in the West, should not, in my opinion, commence on an 80-acre homestead, with less than \$1,000 at companied with some good trees. I understand that a companied with some good trees. I understand that a little over 100 miles west it; eases altequeller, being not the banks of rather large streams—a scruby kind, accompanied with some good trees. Tunderstand that here to break the strong cold winds from them you can be loaned at s

January, February, and March they supplied is also the toto deeps of each of the stables are covered about a foot deep with earth—here sook home from this Club a contrivance for water-pook home from the contribution of the contr The leaves and crowns of the beet roots (harvested for

rest device of the preserved leaves, proving them examps, from decay or alteration, and turther expresses the basic that the process is desined to render great service, especially in molerate and minor arriculture, when there is almost alteration and the process is desined to render great service, sheep are vice and the winter.

In comment Prof. Whitney said it will probably be smillerfully extended to render the method of much value in this country in the preservation of the materials upon which it is mad abroad, while the greater expense of labor and acid will much receive the enough of its applied. But there are with the reseal in the content of its applied, while the greater expense of labor and acid will much receive in the cost of milk is an nothing to its value as a healthful article of food. In such cases the crop from an aere of heavy grass, clover, or sweet corn, kept green and succellent, and combined with older the profit in the cost of milk is an othing to its value as a healthful article of food. In such cases the crop from an aere of heavy grass, clover, or sweet corn, kept green and succellent, and combined with food by which a milk through the milk through the profit in the profit in

be a county charge to the end of his miscrable iffe.

C. R. Milliken, Trappe, Talbot Co., Md.: Almost every letter which a former communication brought to this locality asks the question, "Have you chills?" We have; but they are with us now the exception and not the rule. Twenty-five years ago they prevailed to such an extent that but few escaped in Autumn. Now few sections of country suffer less than we in this respect. The liming of our lands has destroyed the rank growth of weeds that infested our stubble and pastures, which, decaying in Autumn, were a fruitful source of poisonous miasma. What chills we have now are mild and easily controlled. The old bihous fever which years ago was often fatal, is now almost unknown. We need immigration; we desire it. We ofter our fine lands and beautiful situations far beneath their real worth, and at prices which make them at once a paying investment. The Chesapenke lays her great arm—the Choptank—almost around our county, while long, beautiful smaller rivers and creeks make inland, bringing nayigable salt water, with its conveniences and lusturies, to hundreds of habitations.

A. M. Faxon, Athens, Clark Connly, Mo.: Land here is \$10 to \$20 per acre; plenty of wood and water, and good soil. This is an indifferent country for fruit. Our peaches will be few this season, if I may judge from my own, but my thermometer has not been below 16° this Winter. It may be the steady cold has killed them. So steady has been the advance of Spring that the Des Moines kee is melted out without breaking. One of my neighbors has cleared off the woody summits of the river blunis for a peach orchard; whether he will succeed this year with his four-year-olds is a matter of interest.

The Errench way of Presented the following translation from Les Mondes:

The leaves and crowns of the beet-roots (harvested for sugar-making) are piled close to a tab containing hydroshedred add althout with water to four degrees of leanue.

The prevention of the proper of the succeed of the woody summits of the N. J., or to England. Agents of the smelling works in Swansea are here, who are glad to pay at any time ore, and advancing us 50 per cent of the amount when the ore is shipped. When it arrives in Swansea it is sold in open market, and we obtain the highest price offered. All this is much more satisfactory than the old chancers business of making sales. Of course, we want capital yet, and we want intelligent, practical men to come with it. We have had more than our share of speculators; now we want miners. In the adjoining county, which is the center of the gold region, there are several hundred mining companies. Millions of dollars were invested there; and to-day, if there is one company which is making a dollar, I don't know it. The most valuable property in the county is owned by companies, and they are all either out-at-elbows or disgusted with the business. In this county, investments have been made more cautiously, and subsequent operations have been of a more rational character. Consequently, we have not so many failures; but even here we have a few large ones which have had a blighting effect on our prospects. The English companies in the county are, as a rule, ful. They send out good mining engineers, and manage their affairs in a cautions, prudent manner. We are only now beginning to indvance in the right direction, but now that we have made the right kind of a start, I think we will rapidly develop into one of the most prosperous mining communities in America.

The prices paid for ores at present are these: Our

own mills which work up all the low grade orcs—assaying 100 ounces and under—pay for the first 40 ounces \$1.15, and \$1.15 for each ounce over 40, or \$35 per \$4.15. and \$1.15 for each ounce over 40, or \$35 per \$4.15. and \$1.15 for each ounce over 40, or \$35 per \$4.15. and \$1.25 per ounce for all contained in the orc. The New ark and Swansea works pay \$5 per cent of the assay, and also pay for the lead. Miners' wages at present are from \$1.05 per week, or good board can be obtained for \$7 per week. The best chance for a poor man here is prospecting. I never knew an intelligent prospecter who stuck to it who did not succeed. There is always an open field for him, new districts are discovered every year, and, the oldfelistricts are only skinmed as yet. The discoveries made in this, the oldest silver district in the Territory, hast year have proved more valuable than any previously made. At least one-half \$c'\$ the silver new year are were unknown. The men who found them were hardly able to pay for the pick and shovel they worked with while prospecting. own mills which work up all the low grade ores-assay

Of all places in the world, the last to look to for a stabbing afray is a drug-store. Still, in a drugstore in Louisville, Ky., and by two doctors, was the proprietor almost backed to death with penknives. The party were amusing themselves behind the prescription desk with cards and beer, when a dispute arose relative to a bet of \$5, and the card-players became involved in a disputation, which ended with the doctors making a rapid and secret exit from theselty, and the drugglest walking about on the arm of a cuide,